

# A FOURTH Collection of Papers

Relating to the  
Present Juncture of Affairs in *England*.

## V I Z.

- I. The Prince of *Orange's* first Declaration from the *Hague*, *Octob.* 10. 1688. With his Highnesses Additional Declaration from the *Hague*, *Octob.* 24. 88. Corrected by the Original Copy printed there.
- II. The Bishop of *Rocheſter's* Letter to the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners.
- III. The Prince of *Orange's* Speech to the Gentlemen of *Somerſetſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*, coming to joyn his Highneſs at *Exeter*, *Nov.* 15. 88.
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- V. An Addreſs of the Mayor, &c. of *Lyn-Regis* in *Norfolk* to the Duke of *Norfolk*; And the Duke's Answer, *Decemb.* 6. 88.
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- XI. An Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of *London* to the Prince of *Orange*.
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Licensed and Entred according to Order.

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# THE DECLARATION

OF HIS HIGHNESS

**William Henry.**

By the Grace of God,

**PRINCE OF ORANGE, &c.**

*Of the Reasons inducing him to appear in Arms in the  
Kingdom of England, for preserving of the Pro-  
testant Religion, and for restoring the Laws and  
Liberties of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

**I**T is both certain, and evident to all Men, that the Peace and Happiness of any State or Kingdom, cannot be preserved, where the Laws, Liberties, and Customs established, by the Lawful Authority in it, are openly Transgressed and Annulled: More especially where the Alteration of Religion is endeavoured, and that a Religion which is contrary to Law is endeavoured to be introduced: Upon which those who are most immediately concerned in it, are indispensably bound to endeavour to preserve and maintain the established Laws, Liberties, and Customs; and above all, the Religion and Worship of God that is established among them; and to take such

an effectual care, that the Inhabitants of the said State or Kingdom, may neither be deprived of their Religion, nor of their Civil Rights. Which is so much the more necessary, because the Greatness and Security, both of Kings, Royal Families, and of all such as are in Authority, as well as the Happiness of their Subjects and People, depend in a most especial manner, upon the exact observation and maintenance of these their Laws, Liberties, and Customs.

Upon these Grounds it is, that we cannot any longer forbear to declare, That to our great regret, we see that those Counsellors who have now the chief Credit with the King, have overturned the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of those Realms; and subjected them in all Things relating to their Consciences, Liberties and Properties, to Arbitrary Government; and that not only by sly and indirect ways, but in an open and undisguised manner.

Those Evil Counsellors, for the advancing and colouring this with some plausible Pretences, did invent and set on foot, the King's *Dispensing Power*, by virtue of which they pretend, that according to Law, he can *Suspend and Dispense* with the Execution of the Laws, that have been enacted by the Authority of the King and Parliament, for the Security and Happiness of the Subject, and so have rendered those Laws of no effect: Though there is nothing more certain, than that as no Laws can be made, but by the joint concurrence of King and Parliament; so likewise Laws so enacted, which secure the Publick Peace and Safety of the Nation, and the Lives and Liberties of every Subject in it, cannot be repealed or suspended but by the same Authority.

For though the King may pardon the Punishment that a Transgressor has incurred, and to which he is condemned, as in the Cases of *Treason or Felony*, yet it cannot be with any colour of Reason inferred from thence, that the King can entirely suspend the Execution of those Laws relating to *Treason or Felony*: Unless it is pretended, that he is clothed with a Despotick and Arbitrary Power, and that the Lives, Liberties, Honours and Estates of the Subjects, depend wholly on his good Will and Pleasure, and are entirely subject to him; which must infallibly follow, on the King's having a Power to suspend the Execution of the Laws, and to dispense with them.

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Those Evil Counsellors, in order to the giving some credit to this strange and execrable Maxim, have so conducted the Matter, that they have obtained a Sentence from the Judges, declaring that this *Dispensing Power* is a Right belonging to the *Crown*; as if it were in the Power of the Twelve Judges to offer up the Laws, Rights and Liberties of the whole Nation, to the King, to be disposed of by him Arbitrarily and at his Pleasure, and expressly contrary to Laws enacted, for the Security of the Subjects. In order to the obtaining this Judgment, those Evil Counsellors did before-hand examine secretly the Opinion of the Judges, and procured such of them as could not in Conscience concur in so pernicious a Sentence, to be turned out, and others to be substituted in their Rooms, till by the Changes which were made in the Courts of Judicature, they at last obtained that Judgment. And they have raised some to those Trufts, who made open profession of the Popish Religion, though those are by Law rendered incapable of all such Employments.

It is also manifest and notorious, that as his Majesty was, upon his coming to the Crown, received and acknowledged by all the Subjects of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, as their King without the least Opposition, though he made then open profession of the Popish Religion, so he did then promise, and solemnly swear, at his Coronation, That he would maintain his Subjects in the free enjoyment of their Laws and Liberties; and in particular, that he would maintain the *Church of England as it was established by Law*: It is likewise certain, that there have been, at divers and sundry times, several Laws enacted for the preservation of those Rights, and Liberties, and of the Protestant Religion: And among other Securities, it has been enacted, that all Persons whatsoever, that are advanced to any Ecclesiastical Dignity, or to bear Office in either University, as likewise all other, that should be put in any Employment, Civil or Military, should declare that they were not Papists, but were of the Protestant Religion, and that, by their taking of the Oaths of *Allegiance*, and *Supremacy*, and the *Test*; yet these Evil Counsellors have in effect annulled and abolished all those Laws, both with relation to Ecclesiastical and Civil Employments.

In order to Ecclesiastical Dignities and Offices, they have not only, without any colour of Law, but against most express Law to the contrary, set up a Commission of a certain Number of Persons, to whom they have committed the Cognizance and Direction of all Ecclesiastical Matters: In the which Commission there has been, and still is, one of his Majesty's Ministers of State, who makes now publick profession of the Popish Religion, and who at the time of his first professing it, declared, That for a great while before, he had believed that to be the only true Religion. By all this, the deplorable State to which the Protestant Religion is reduced is apparent, since the Affairs of the Church of England, are now put into the Hands of Persons, who have accepted of a Commission that is manifestly illegal; and who have executed it contrary to all Law: and that now one of their chief Members has abjured the Protestant Religion, and declared himself a Papist, by which he is become incapable of holding any Publick Employment. The said Commissioners have hitherto given such proof of their submission to the Directions given them, that there is no reason to doubt, but they will still continue to promote all such Designs as will be most agreeable to them. And those Evil Counsellors take care, to raise none to any Ecclesiastical Dignities, but Persons that have no Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and that now hide their unconcernedness for it, under the specious pretence of Moderation. The said Commissioners have suspended the Bishop of London, only because he refused to obey an Order that was sent him to suspend a Worthy Divine, without so much as citing him before him, to make his own Defence, or observing the common Forms of Process. They have turned out a President, chosen by the Fellows of *Magdalen College*, and afterwards all the Fellows of that Colleged, without so much as citing them before any Court that could take legal cognizance of that Affair, or obtaining any Sentence against them by a competent Judge. And the only Reason that was given for turning them out, was, their refusing to chuse for their President, a Person that was recommended to them by the instigation of those Evil Counsellors; Though the right of free Election belonged undoubtedly to them. But they were turned out of their Freeholds contrary to Law, and to that express Provision in *Magna Charta*, That no Man shall

*lose Life or Goods, but by the Law of the Land.* And now these Evil Counsellors have put the said Colleg. wholly into the Hands of Papists; though, as is above said, they are incapable of all such Imploiments, both by the Law of the Land, and the Statutes of the Colleg. These Commissioners have also cited before them all the Chancellors and Archdeacons of *England*, requiring them to certify to them the Names of all such Clergy-men as have read the King's Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, and of such as have not read it, without considering that the reading of it, was not enjoined the Clergy, by the Bishops who are their Ordinaries. The illegality and incompetency of the said Court of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was so notoriously known, and it did so evidently appear, that it tended to the subversion of the *Protestant Religion*, that the most Reverend Father in God, *William Archbishop of Canterbury*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, seeing that it was raised for no other end, but to oppress such Persons as were of eminent Virtue, Learning, and Piety, refused to sit or concur in it.

And though there are many express Laws against all Churches or Chappels, for the exercise of the *Papish Religion*, and also against all Monasteries and Convents, and more particularly against the Order of the *Jesuits*: yet those Evil Counsellors have procured Orders for the building of several Churches and Chappels for the Exercise of that Religion. They have also procured diverse Monasteries to be created; and in contempt of the Law they have not only found several Colleges of *Jesuits* in divers places, for the corrupting of the Youth, but have raised up one of the *Order*, to be a Privy Counsellor, and a Minister of State. By all which they do evidently shew, that they are restrained by no Rules or Laws, whatsoever, but that they have subjected the Honours and Estates of the Subjects, and the Establish'd Religion, to a Despotick Power, and to Arbitrary Government: In all which they are served and seconded by those Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

They have also followed the same Methods with Relation to Civil Affairs: For they have procured Orders to examine all Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and all others that were in any Publick Employment,

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if they would concur with the King in the Repeal of the Test and ~~Penal~~ Laws; and all such whose Consciences did not suffer them to comply with their Designs were turned out, and others were put in their places, who they believe would be more compliant to them, in their Designs of defeating the Intent and Execution of those Laws, which had been made with so much Care and Caution for the Security of the Protestant Religion. And in many of these places they have put professed Papists, though the Law has disabled them, and warranted all Subjects not to have any regard to their Orders.

They have also invaded the Privileges, and seized on the Charters of most of those Towns that have a right to be represented by their Burgesses in Parliament, and have procured Surrenders to be made of them, by which the Magistrates in them have delivered up all their Rights and Privileges, to be disposed of at the pleasure of those Evil Counsellors, who have thereupon placed new Magistrates in those Towns, such as they can most entirely confide in; and in many of them they have put Popish Magistrates, notwithstanding the Incapacity under which the Law has put them.

And whereas no Nation whatsoever can subsist without the Administration of good and impartial Justice, upon which Mens Lives, Liberties, Honours, and Estates do depend; those Evil Counsellors have subjected these to an Arbitrary and Despotick Power. In the most important Affairs they have studied to discover before-hand the Opinions of the Judges, and have turned out such as they found would not conform themselves to their Intentions, and have put others in their places, of whom they were more assured, without having any regard to their Abilities. And they have not stuck to raise even professed Papists to the Courts of Judicature, notwithstanding their Incapacity by Law, and that no Regard is due to any Sentences flowing from them. They have carried this so far as to deprive such Judges, who in the common Administration of Justice, shewed that they were governed by their Consciences, and not by the Directions which the others gave them. By which it is apparent they design to render themselves the absolute Masters of the Lives, Honours and Estates of the Subjects, of what Rank or Dignity soever they may be; and

and that without having any regard either to the Equity of the Cause, or to the Conscience of the Judges, whom they will have to submit in all things to their own Will and Pleasure, hoping by such ways to intimidate those who are yet in Employment, as also such others as they shall think fit to put in the rooms of those whom they have turned out, and to make them see what they must look for, if they should at any time act in the least contrary to their good liking, and that no failings of that kind are pardoned in any Persons whatsoever. A great deal of Blood has been shed in many places of the Kingdom by Judges governed by those Evil Counsellors, against all the Rules and Forms of Law, without so much as suffering the Persons that were accused, to plead in their own Defence.

They have also, by putting the Administration of Justice into the hands of Papists, brought all the matters of Civil Justice into great uncertainties; with how much Exactness and Justice soever that these Sentences may have been given. For since the Laws of the Land do not only exclude Papists from all places of Judicature, but have put them under an incapacity, none are bound to acknowledge or to obey their Judgments; and all Sentences given by them are null and void of themselves: so that all Persons who have been cast in Trials before such Popish Judges, may justly look on their pretended Sentences, as having no more force than the Sentences of any private and unauthorized Person whatsoever. So deplorable is the Case of the Subjects who are obliged to answer to such Judges, that must in all things stick to the Rules which are set them by those Evil Counsellors, who as they raised them up to those Employments, so can turn them out of them at pleasure, and who can never be esteemed lawful Judges; so that all their Sentences are, in the Construction of the Law, of no Force and Efficacy. They have likewise disposed of all Military Employments in the same manner; for tho the Laws have not only excluded Papists from all such Employments, but have in particular provided that they should be disarmed; yet they, in Contempt of these Laws, have not only armed the Papists, but have likewise raised them up to the greatest Military Trusts both by Sea and Land, and that Strangers as well as Natives, and Irish as well as English, that so by those means,



means, having rendered themselves Masters both of the Affairs of the Church, of the Government of the Nation, and of the course of Justice, and subjected them all to a Despotick and Arbitrary Power, they might be in a Capacity to maintain and execute their wicked Designs by the assistance of the Army, and thereby to enslave the Nation.

THE dismal Effects of this Subversion of the established Religion, Laws and Liberties in *England*, appear more evident to us, by what we see done in *Ireland*: Where the whole Government is put into the Hands of Papists, and where all the Protestant Inhabitants are under the daily Fears of what may be justly apprehended from the Arbitrary Power which is set up there; which has made great numbers of them leave that Kingdom, and abandon their Estates in it, remembering well that cruel and bloody Massacre which fell out in that Island in the Year 1641.

Those Evil Counsellors have also prevailed with the King to declare in *Scotland*, that he is clothed with *Absolute Power*, and that all the Subjects are bound to *obey him without Reserve*: upon which he has assumed an Arbitrary Power, both over the Religion and Laws of that Kingdom, from all which it is apparent what is to be looked for in *England*, as soon as matters are duly prepared for it.

Those great and insufferable Oppressions, and the open Contempt of all Law, together with the apprehensions of the sad Consequences that must certainly follow upon it, have put the Subjects under great and just Fears, and have made them look after such lawful Remedies as are allowed of in all Nations; yet all has been without Effect. And those Evil Counsellors have endeavoured to make all Men apprehend the loss of their Lives, Liberties, Honours, and Estates, if they should go about to preserve themselves from this Oppression by Petitions, Representations, or other means authorized by Law. Thus did they proceed with the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and the other Bishops, who having offered a most humble Petition to the King, in terms full of Respect, and not exceeding the number limited by Law, in which they set forth in short the Reasons for which they could not obey that Order, which, by the Intigation of those Evil Counsellors, was sent them, requiring them so appoint their Clergy to read in their Churches



Churches the Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, were sent to Prison, and afterwards brought to a Trial, as if they had been guilty of some enormous Crime. They were not only obliged to defend themselves in that pursuit, but to appear before professed Papists, who had not taken the Test, and by Consequence were Men whose Interest led them to condemn them; and the Judges that gave their Opinion in their Favour were thereupon turned out.

And yet it cannot be pretended, that any Kings, how great soever their Power has been, and how Arbitrary and Despotic soever they have been in the exercise of it, have ever reckoned a Crime for their Subjects to come in all Submission and Respect, and in a due Number, not exceeding the Limits of the Law, and represent to them the Reasons that made it impossible for them to obey their Orders. Those Evil Counsellors have also treated a Peer of the Realm as a Criminal, only because he said that the Subjects were not bound to obey the Orders of a Popish Justice of Peace; tho' it is evident, that they being by Law rendred incapable of all such Trusts, no regard is due to their Orders. This being the Security which the People have by the Law for their Lives, Liberties, Honours and Estates, that they are not to be subjected to the Arbitrary Proceedings of Papists that are contrary to Law, put into any Employments Civil or Military.

Both We our selves, and our Dearest and most Entirely Beloved Consort, the Princess, have endeavoured to signify in terms full of Respect to the King, the just and deep Regret which all these Proceedings have given us: and in Compliance with his Majesties Desires signified to us, We declared, both by word of Mouth to his Envoy, and in writing, what our Thoughts were touching the repealing of the *Test and Penal Laws*; which we did in such a manner, that we hoped we had proposed an Expedient, by which the Peace of those Kingdoms, and a happy Agreement among the Subjects of all Perswasions might have been settled; but those Evil Counsellors have put such ill Constructions on these our good Intentions, that they have endeavoured to alienate the King more and more from us; as if We had designed to disturb the Quiet and Happiness of the Kingdom.

The last and great Remedy for all those Evils, is *the calling of a Parliament*, for securing the Nation against the evil Practices of those wicked Counsellors; but this could not be yet compassed, nor can it easily be brought about. For those Men apprehending that a lawful Parliament being once assembled, they would be brought to an account for all their open Violations of Law, and for their Plots and Conspiracies against the Protestant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of the Subjects, they have endeavoured under the specious Pretence of *Liberty of Conscience*, first to sow Divisions among Protestants, between those of the Church of *England* and the Dissenters: The Design being laid to engage Protestants that are all equally concerned to preserve themselves from Popish Oppression, into mutual Quarrellings; that so by these, some Advantages might be given to them to bring about their Designs; and that both in the Election of the Members of Parliament, and afterwards in the Parliament it self. For they see well that if all Protestants could enter into a mutual good Understanding one with another, and concur together, in the preserving of their Religion, it would not be possible for them to compass their wicked Ends. They have also required all Persons in the several Counties of *England*, that either were in any Employment, or were in any considerable Esteem, to declare before-hand, that they would concur in the Repeal of the *Test* and *Penal Laws*; and that they would give their Voices in the Elections to Parliament only for such as would concur in it: Such as would not thus preengage themselves, were turned out of all Employments, and others who entred into those Engagements were put into their places, many of them being Papists. And, contrary to the Charters and Priviledges of those Burroughs that have a Right to send Burgesses to Parliament, they have ordered such Regulations to be made, as they thought fit and necessary, for assuring themselves of all the Members that are to be chosen by those Corporations; and by this means they hope to avoid that Punishment which they have deserved; tho it is apparent, that all Acts made by Popish Magistrates are null and void of themselves; so that no Parliament can be lawful, for which the Elections and Returns are made by Popish Sheriffs and Mayors of Towns; and therefore, as long as the Authority  
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and Magistracy is in such hands, it is impossible to have any lawful Parliament. And tho according to the Constitution of the *English* Government and immemorial Custom, all Elections of Parliament-Men ought to be made with an entire Liberty, without any sort of Force, or the requiring the Electors to chuse such Persons as shall be named to them; and the Persons thus freely elected, ought to give their Opinions freely upon all matters that are brought before them, having the Good of the Nation ever before their Eyes, and following in all things the Dictates of their Consciences, yet now the People of *England* cannot expect a Remedy from a free Parliament legally called and chosen: But they may perhaps see one called, in which all Elections will be carried by Fraud or Force, and which will be composed of such Persons, of whom those Evil Counsellors hold themselves well assured, in which all things will be carried on according to their Direction and Interest, without any regard to the Good or Happiness of the Nation. Which may appear evidently from this, that the same Persons tried the Members of the last Parliament, to gain them to consent to the Repeal of the *Test* and *Penal Laws*, and procured that Parliament to be dissolved when they found that they could not, neither by Promises nor Threatnings, prevail with the Members to comply with their wicked Designs.

But to crown all, There are great and violent Presumptions, inducing us to believe, that those Evil Counsellors, in order to the carrying on of their ill Designs, and to the gaining to themselves the more time for the effecting of them, for the encouraging their Complices, and for the discouraging of all good Subjects, have published that the *Queen* hath brought forth a *Son*; tho there have appeared both during the *Queen's* pretended Bigness, and in the manner in which the Birth was managed, so many just and visible grounds of Suspicion, that not only We our selves, but all the good Subjects of those Kingdoms, do vehemently suspect that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not born by the *Queen*. And it is notoriously known to all the World, that many both doubted of the *Queen's* Bigness, and of the Birth of the Child, and yet there was not any one thing done to satisfy them, or to put an end to their Doubts.

And since our Dearest and most Entirely Beloved Consort

the Princess, and likewise We our Selves, have so great an Interest in this Matter, and such a Right as all the World knows to the Succession to the Crown : Since also the *English* did in the Year 1672. when the States General of the *United Provinces* were invaded in a most unjust War, use their uttermost Endeavours to put an end to that War, and that in opposition to those who were then in the Government; and by their so doing they run the hazard of losing both the Favour of the Court, and their Employments : And since the *English* Nation has ever testified a most particular Affection and Esteem, both to our Dearest Consort the Princess, and to Our Selves, We cannot excuse our selves from espousing their Interests in a Matter of such high Consequence, and from contributing all that lies in us for the maintaining both of the Protestant Religion, and of the Laws and Liberties of those Kingdoms, and for the securing to them the continual Enjoyment of all their just Rights. To the doing of which we are most earnestly solicited by a great many Lords both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and other Subjects of all Ranks.

Therefore it is that we have thought fit to go over to *England*, and to carry over with us a Force sufficient, by the Blessing of God, to defend us from the Violence of those Evil Counsellors. And We being desirous that our Intentions in this may be rightly understood, have for this end prepared this *Declaration*, in which as We have hitherto given a true Account of the Reasons inducing us to it; so we now think fit to declare that this our Expedition is intended for no other Design, but to have a free and lawful Parliament assembled, as soon as possible; and that in order to this, all the late Charters by which the Elections of Burgesses are limited, contrary to the Ancient Custom, shall be considered as null and of no force; and likewise all Magistrates who have been unjustly turned out, shall forthwith resume their former Employments, as well as all the Buroughs of *England*, shall return again to their Ancient Prescriptions and Charters : And more particularly that the Ancient Charter of the great and famous City of *London*, shall again be in force; and that the Writs for the Members of Parliament shall be addressed to the proper Officers, according to Law and Custom. That also none be suffered to choose

choose or to be chosen Members of Parliament but such as are qualified by Law; and that the Members of Parliament being thus lawfully chosen, they shall meet and sit in full Freedom; that so the two Houses may concur in the preparing such Laws as they, upon full and free debate, shall judge necessary and convenient, both for the confirming and executing the Law concerning the *Test*, and such other Laws as are necessary for the Security and Maintenance of the Protestant Religion; as likewise for making such Laws as may establish a good Agreement between the Church of *England* and all Protestant Dissenters, as also for the covering and securing of all such who will live peaceably under the Government as becomes good Subjects, from all Persecution upon the account of their Religion, even *Papists* themselves not excepted; and for the doing of all other things which the two Houses of Parliament shall find necessary for the Peace, Honour and Safety of the Nation; so that there may be no more danger of the Nations falling at any time hereafter under *Arbitrary Government*. To this Parliament we will also refer the Enquiry into the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and of all things relating to it, and to the Right of Succession.

And We for our part, will concur in every thing that may procure the Peace and Happiness of the Nation, which a Free and Lawful Parliament shall determine; since We have nothing before our Eyes in this our Undertaking, but the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, the covering of all Men from Persecution for their Consciences, and the securing to the whole Nation the free Enjoyment of all their Laws, Rights and Liberties, under a just and legal Government.

This is the Design that We have proposed to our Selves in appearing upon this occasion in Arms: In the Conduct of which, We will keep the Forces under our Command, under all the strictness of Martial Discipline, and take a special care that the People of the Countries through which we must march, shall not suffer by their means; and as soon as the State of the Nation will admit of it, We promise that We will send back all those Foreign Forces that we have brought along with us.

We do therefore hope that all People will judge rightly of us, and approve of these our Proceedings; but We chiefly rely on  
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the Blessing of God for the Success of this our Undertaking, in which We place our whole and only Confidence.

We do in the last place invite and require all Persons whatsoever, all the Peers of the Realm, both Spiritual and Temporal, all Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and all Gentlemen, Citizens, and other Commons of all Ranks, to come and assist us in order to the executing of this our Design, against all such as shall endeavour to oppose us, that so we may prevent all those Miseries which must needs follow upon the Nations being kept under Arbitrary Government and Slavery; and that all the Violences and Disorders which have overturned the whole Constitution of the *English* Government, may be fully redressed in a FREE AND LEGAL PARLIAMENT.

And We do likewise resolve, that as soon as the Nations are brought to a State of Quiet, We will take care that a Parliament shall be called in *Scotland*, for the restoring the Ancient Constitution of that Kingdom, and for bringing the Matters of Religion to such a Settlement, that the People may live ease and happy, and for putting an end to all the unjust Violences that have been in a course of so many Years committed there.

We will also study to bring the Kingdom of *Ireland* to such a State, that the Settlement there may be religiously observed; and that the Protestant and British Interest there may be secured. And we will endeavour by all possible means to procure such an Establishment in all the three Kingdoms, that they may all live in a happy Union and Correspondence together, and that the Protestant Religion, and the Peace, Honour and Happiness of those Nations may be established upon lasting Foundations.

Given under our Hand and Seal at our Court in the *Hague*,  
the Tenth day of *October*, in the Year 1688.

WILLIAM HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

*By His Highnesses special Command,*

C. HUYGENS.

*His*



*His Highnesses Additional Declaration.*

**A**fter We had prepared and printed this our Declaration, we have understood, that the Subverters of the Religion and Laws of those Kingdoms, hearing of our Preparations to assist the People against them, have begun to retract some of the Arbitrary and Despotick Powers that they had assumed, and to vacate some of their unjust Judgments and Decrees. The sense of their Guilt, and the distrust of their Force, have induced them to offer to the City of London some seeming Relief from their great Oppressions, hoping thereby to quiet the People, and to divert them from demanding a Secure Reestablishment of their Religion and Laws under the shelter of our Arms. They do also give out, that we intend to Conquer and Enslave the Nation; and therefore it is that we have thought fit to add a few words to our Declaration.

We are confident, that no Persons can have such hard Thoughts of us, as to imagine that we have any other Design in this Undertaking, than to procure a Settlement of the Religion, and of the Liberties and Properties of the Subjects upon so sure a Foundation, that there may be no danger of the Nation's relapsing into the like Miseries at any time hereafter. And as the Forces we have brought along with us, are utterly disproportioned to that wicked Design of Conquering the Nation, if we were capable of intending it; so the great Numbers of the principal Nobility and Gentry, that are Men of Eminent Quality and Estates, and Persons of known Integrity and Zeal, both for the Religion and Government of England; many of them being also distinguished by their constant Fidelity to the Crown, who do both accompany Us in this Expedition, and have earnestly solicited Us to it, will cover Us from all such Malicious Insinuations: For it is not to be imagined, that either those who have invited Us, or those that are already come to assist Us, can join in a wicked Attempt of Conquest, to make  
void

void their own lawful Titles to their Honours, Estates and Interests. We are also confident, that all Men see how little weight there is to be laid on all Promises and Engagements that can be now made, since there has been so little regard had in Time past to the most solemn Promises. And as that imperfect Redress that is now offered, is a plain Confession of those Violations of the Government that we have set forth; so the defectiveness of it is no less Apparent; for they lay down nothing which they may not take up at pleasure: and they reserve entire, and not so much as mentioned their Claims and Pretences to an Arbitrary and Despotick Power; which has been the root of all their Oppression, and of the total subversion of the Government. And it is plain, that there can be no Redress nor Remedy offered but in Parliament, by a Declaration of the Rights of the Subjects that have been invaded, and not by any pretended Acts of Grace, to which the extremity of their Affairs has driven them. Therefore it is that we have thought fit to declare, that we will refer all to a Free Assembly of the Nation in a Lawful Parliament.

Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Court in the *Hague*, the 24<sup>th</sup> day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1688.

*William Henry, Prince of Orange.*

*By his Highness's special Command,*

**C. HUYGENS.**

**To**

*To the Right Honourable My Lords of  
his Majesty's Commission Ecclesiastical.*

**I** Most humbly Intreat your Lordships Favourable Interpretation of what I now Write, That since your Lordships are resolved to Proceed against those who have not complied with the King's Command, in Reading His *Declaration*. It is absolutely impossible for me to Serve His Majesty any longer in this Commission : I beg leave to tell your Lordships, that though I my Self did submit in that particular, yet I will never be any way *Instrumental* in *Punishing* those my *Brethren* that did not. For, as I call God to *Witness*, that what I did, was meerly in a *Principle of Conscience* ; So I am fully satisfied that their forbearance was upon the same *Principle*. I have no Reason to think otherwise of the whole Body of our Clergy, who upon all Occasions have signaliz'd their *Loyalty to the Crown* ; and their Zealous Affections to His *Present Majesty's Person*, in the worst of Times. Now, my Lords, the safety of the whole Church of *England*, seeming to be exceedingly concerned in this Prosecution ; I must declare, I cannot with a safe *Conscience*, Sit or Judge in this Cause, upon so many *Pious and Excellent* Men, with whom (if it be God's Will) it rather becomes me to *Suffer*, than to be in the least an Occasion of their *Sufferings*. I therefore earnestly request your Lordships, to interceed with His Majesty, that I may be Graciously dismissed from any further Attendance at your Board : And to assure him, that I am still ready to Sacrifice what ever I have to His Service, but my *Conscience and Religion*.

*My Lords,*

*I am your Lordships, most Faithful and Obedient Servant,*

ROCHESTER.

This Letter, as also the foresaid Declaration, should have been in the first Collection, but were forgotten till this.

D

*The*

*The Speech of the Prince of Orange, to some Principle Gentlemen of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on their coming to Joyn his Highness at Exeter the 15th of Nov. 1688.*

**T**HO we know not all your Persons, yet we have a Catalogue of your Names, and remember the Character of your Worth and Interest in your Country. You see we are come according to your Invitation and our Promise. Our Duty to God obliges us to protect the Protestant Religion; and our Love to Mankind, your Liberties and Properties. We expected you that dwell so near the place of our Landing, would have joyn'd us sooner, not that it is now too late, nor that we want your Military Assistance so much as your Countenance and Presence, to justify our declar'd Pretensions; rather than accomplish our good and gracious Designs. Tho we have brought both a good Fleet, and a good Army, to render these Kingdoms happy, by rescuing all Protestants from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power; by restoring them to their Rights and Properties established by Law, and by promoting of Peace and Trade, which is the Soul of Government, and the very Life-Blood of a Nation; yet we rely more on the Goodness of God and the Justice of our Cause, than on any Humane Force and Power whatever. Yet since God is pleas'd we shall make use of Humane means, and not expect Miracles, for our preservation and Happiness; let us not neglect making use of this gracious Opportunity, but with Prudence, and Courage put in Execution our so honourable Purposes. Therefore, Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Protestants, we bid you and all your Followers most heartily Well come to our Court and Camp. Let the whole World now Judge, if our pretensions are not Just, Generous, Sincere, and above Price; since we might have even a Bridg of Gold to Return back; But 't is our Principle and Resolution, rather to dye in a Good Cause, than live in a Bad one, well knowing that Virtue and True Honour is its own Reward, and the Happiness of Mankind Our Great and Only Design.

*The True Copy of a Paper delivered by the  
Lord Devonshire to the Mayor of Dar-  
by, where he quarter'd the One and twen-  
tieth of November, 1688.*

**W**E the Nobility and Gentry of the Northern Parts of England, being deeply sensible of the Calamities that threaten these Kingdoms, do think it our Duty, as Christians and good Subjects, to endeavour what in Us lies, the Healing of our present Distractions, and preventing Greater: And as with Grief We apprehend the sad Consequences that may arise from the Landing of an Army in this Kingdom from Foreign Parts; So We cannot but deplore the Occasion given for it, by so many Invasions, made of late years, on our Religion and Laws. And whereas We cannot think of any other Expedient to compose our Differences, and prevent Effusion of Blood, than that which procured a Settlement in these Kingdoms, after the late Civil Wars, the Meeting and Sitting of a Parliament, freely and duly Chosen, We think our Selves obliged (as far as in Us lies) to promote it; And the rather, because the Prince of Orange (as appears by His Declaration) is willing to submit His own Pretensions, and all other Matters, to their Determination: We heartily wish, and humbly pray, That His Majesty would Consent to this Expedient, in order to a future Settlement; And hope that such a Temperament may be thought of, as that the Army now on foot, may not give any Interruption to the proceeding of a Parliament. But if to the great Misfortune and Ruine of these Kingdoms, it should prove otherwise, We further Declare, That We will, to our utmost, defend the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

*A Letter from a Gentleman at Kings-Lyn, Decemb. 7, 1688. to his Friend in London.*

S I R,

**T**HE Duke of *Norfolk* came to Town on *Wednesday* Night, with many of the chieft of the County; and yesterday in the Market-place received the Address following, which was presented by the Mayor, attended by the Body, and many hundreds of the Inhabitants.

*To his Grace the most Noble HENRY Duke of Norfolk, Lord Marshal of England.*

*My Lord,*

**T**HE daily Allarums we receive, as well from Foreign as Domestick Enemies, give us just Apprehensions of the approaching Danger which we conceive we are in; and to apply with all earnestness to your Grace as our great Patron, in all humble Confidence to succeed in our Expectations, That we may be put into such a posture by your Grace's Directions and Conduct, as may make us appear as zealous as any in the Defence of the *Protestant Religion*, the Laws and Ancient Government of this Kingdom. Being the desire of many hundreds, who most humbly challenge a Right of your Grace's Protection.

His



## His Grace's Answer.

Mr. Mayor,

**I** Am very much obliged to you, and the rest of your Body, and those here present, for your good Opinion of me; and the Confidence you have, that I will do what in me lies to support and defend the Laws, Liberties, and Protestant Religion, in which I will never deceive you.

And since the coming of the Prince of Orange hath given us an opportunity to declare for the defence of them; I can only assure you, that no Man will venture his Life and Fortune more freely for the Defence of the Laws, Liberties, and Protestant Religion, than I will do; and with all these Gentlemen here present, and many more, will unanimously concur therein; and you shall see that all possible Care shall be taken, that such a Defence shall be made as you require.

**A**fter which the Duke was, with his Retinue, received at the Mayor's House at Dinner, with great Acclamations; and his Proceedings therein have put our County into a Condition of Defence, of which you shall hear further in a little time, our Militia being ordered to be raised throughout the County.

Our Tradesmen, Seamen, and Mobile, have this morning generally put Orange Ribbon on their Hats, Ecchoing Hurra's to the Prince of Orange and Duke of Norfolk,

All are in a hot Ferment: God send us a good issue of it.

Lyn-

Lyn-Regis, Decemb. 10. 1688.

S I R,

BY mine of the 7<sup>th</sup> Instant, I gave you an Account of the Address of this Corporation to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and of his Grace's Answer thereto: Since which his Grace has sent for the *Militia* Troops, and put them in a posture of Defence, as appears by the ensuing Speech.

### The Duke of Norfolk's Second Speech at Lynn.

I Hope you see I have endeavoured to put you in the posture you desired, by sending both for Horse and Foot of the Militia, and am very glad to see such an Appearance of this Town in so good a Condition. And I do again renew my former Assurances to you, that I will ever stand by you to defend the Laws, Liberties, and the Protestant Religion, and to procure a Settlement in Church and State, in concurrence with the Lords and Gentlemen in the North, and pursuant to the Declaration of the Prince of Orange.

And so God save the King.

The

*The Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,  
in and about the Cities of London and Westminster,  
Assembled at Guildhal, Dec. 1688.*

**W**E doubt not but the World believes that, in this Great and Dangerous Conjunction, We are heartily and zealously concerned for the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject. And We did reasonably hope, that the King having Issued His Proclamation, and Writs for a Free Parliament, We might have rested Secure under the Expectation of that Meeting; But His Majesty having withdrawn Himself, and, as We apprehend, in order to His Departure out of this Kingdom, by the Pernicious Counsels of Persons ill Affected to Our Nation and Religion, We cannot, without being wanting to Our Duty, be silent under those Calamities, wherein the Popish Counsels which so long prevailed, have miserably involved these Realms. We do therefore Unanimously resolve to apply Our selves to His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, who with so great Kindness to these Kingdoms, so vast Expence, and so much hazard to his own Person, hath Undertaken, by endeavouring to Procure a Free Parliament, to rescue Us, with as little Effusion as possible of Christian Blood, from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

And We do hereby Declare, That We will, with our utmost Endeavours, assist his Highness in the obtaining such a Parliament with all speed, wherein Our Laws, Our Liberties and Properties may be Secured, the Church of *England* in particular, with a due Liberty to Protestant Dissenters, and in general the Protestant Religion and Interest over the whole World may be Supported and Encouraged, to the Glory of God, the Happiness of the Established Government in these Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes and States in Christendom, that may be herein concerned.

In the mean time, We will Endeavour to Preserve, as much as in Us lies, the Peace and Security of these great and populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Parts Adjacent, by taking Care to Disarm all Papists, and Secure all Jesuits and Romish Priests, who are in or about the same.

And if there be any thing more to be performed by Us, for promoting His Highness's Generous Intentions for the Publick Good, We shall be ready to do it as occasion shall Require.

<i>W. Cant.</i>	<i>Suffex.</i>	<i>P. Wharton,</i>
<i>Tho Ebor.</i>	<i>Berkeley.</i>	<i>Norih and Gray.</i>
<i>Pembroke.</i>	<i>Rochester.</i>	<i>Chandos.</i>
<i>Dorset.</i>	<i>Newport.</i>	<i>Montague.</i>
<i>Mulgrave.</i>	<i>Weymouth.</i>	<i>T. Jermy.</i>
<i>Thanet.</i>	<i>P. Winchester.</i>	<i>Vaughan Carbery.</i>
<i>Carlisle.</i>	<i>W. Asaph.</i>	<i>Culpeper.</i>
<i>Craven.</i>	<i>Fran. Ely.</i>	<i>Crowe.</i>
<i>Ailesbury.</i>	<i>Tho. Rossen.</i>	<i>Osulston.</i>
<i>Burlington.</i>	<i>Tho. Petriberg.</i>	

**W**Hereas His Majesty hath privately this Morning withdrawn himself, We the Lords Spiritual and Temporal whose Names are Subscribed, being assembled at *Guild-hall* in *London*, having Agreed upon, and Signed a Declaration, Entituled, *The Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, Assembled at Guild-hall, 11 Decemb. 1688.* Do desire the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of *Ely*, and the Right Honourable the Lord *Culpeper*, forthwith to attend his Highness the Prince of *Orange* with the said *Declaration*, and at the same time acquaint his Highness with what we have further done at that Meeting. Dated at *Guild-hall* the 11th of December, 1688.

*A Paper delivered to his Highness the Prince of Orange, by the Commissioners sent by his Majesty to Treat with Him. And his Highnesses Answer.*

**W**Hereas on the 8th of December 1688, at *Hungerford*, a Paper signed by the Marquess of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, Commissioners sent unto Us from His Majesty, was delivered to Us in these Words following, *viz.*

*S I R,*

**T**HE King commandeth us to acquaint You, That he observeth all the Differences and Causes of Complaint alleged by Your Highness seem to be referred to a Free Parliament.

His Majesty, as He hath already declared, was resolved before this to call one, but thought that in the present State of Affairs it was adviseable to defer it till things were more compos'd.

Yet seeing that His People still continue to desire it, He hath put forth His Proclamation in order to it, and hath Issued forth His Writs for the calling of it.

And to prevent any Cause of Interruption in it, He will consent to every thing that can be reasonably required for the Security of all those that shall come to it.

His Majesty hath therefore sent Us to attend Your Highness for the adjusting of all Matters that shall be agreed to be necessary to the Freedom of Elections, and the Security of Sitting, and is ready immediately to enter into a Treaty in Order to it.

His Majesty proposeth that in the mean time the respective Armies may be restrained within such Limits, and at such a Distance from *London*, as may prevent the Apprehensions that the Parliament may in any kind be disturbed, being desirous that the Meeting of it may be no longer delay'd than it must be by the usual and necessary Forms.

*Hungerford,*  
*Dec. 8, 88.*

Signed, *Hallifax, Nottingham, Godolphin.*

E

W:

*We, with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen Assembled with Us, have, in Answer to the same, made these following Proposals.*

I. **T**hat all Papists, and such Persons as are not qualified by Law, be Disarmed, Disbanded, and Removed from all Employments, Civil and Military.

II. That all Proclamations which Reflect upon Us, or any that have come to Us, or declared for Us, be recalled; and that if any Persons for having so Assisted, have been committed, that they be forthwith set at Liberty.

III. That for the Security and Safety of the City of *London*, the Custody and Government of the Tower be immediately put into the hands of the said City.

IV. That if His Majesty shall think fit to be at *London*, during the Sitting of the Parliament, that We may be there also, with equal Number of Our Guards. Or if his Majesty shall please to be in any place from *London*, at what-ever distance he thinks fit, that We may be at a place of the same distance. And that the respective Armies do remove from *London* Thirty Miles, and that no more Foreign Forces be brought into the Kingdom.

V. That for the Security of the City of *London* and their Trade, *Tilbury Fort* be put into the hands of the said City.

VI. That to prevent the Landing of *French*, or other Foreign Troops, *Portsmouth* may be put into such hands, as by Your Majesty and Us shall be agreed upon.

VII. That some sufficient part of the Publick Revenue be Assigned Us, for the Maintaining of our Forces, until the Meeting of a Free Parliament. Given at *Westminster*, the Ninth of December, 1688.

*W. H. Prince of Orange.*

The



**The KING's Letter**  
**TO THE**  
**EARL of FEVERSHAM,**  
 Upon his leaving *Whitehall*.

Together with the Earl of *Feversham's*  
 Letter to his Highness the PRINCE of  
*Orange*, after the King's departure.

*Whitehall, Decemb. 10. 1688.*

**T**Hings being come to that Extremity, that I have been forced to send away the Queen and my Son the Prince of *Wales*, that they might not fall into my Enemies Hands, which they must have done, if they had staid, I am obliged to do the same thing, and to endeavour to secure my self the best I can, in hopes it will please God out of his infinite Mercy to this Unhappy Nation, to touch their Hearts again with true Loyalty and Honour. If I could have relied on all my Troops, I might not have been put to the extremity I am in, and would at least have had one Blow for it; but though I know there are many Loyal and brave Men amongst you, both Officers and Souldiers, yet you know, that both you and several of the General Officers and Men of the Army told me, it was no ways adviseable for me to venture my Self at their Head, or think to fight the Prince of *Orange*

with them; and now there remains only for me to thank you, and all those both Officers and Souldiers who have stuck to me, and been truly Loyal. I hope you will still retain the same Fidelity to Me, and though I do not expect you should expose your selves by resisting a Foreign Army, and a poisoned Nation, yet I hope your former Principles are so enrooted in you, that you will keep your selves free from Associations, and such pernicious things. Time presses, so that I can say no more.

J. R.

I must add this, That as I have always found you Loyal, so you have found me a kind Master, as you shall still find me to be.

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*The Earl of Feversham's Letter.*

S I R,

**H**AVING receiving this Morning a Letter from His Majesty, with the unfortunate News of his Resolution to go out of England, and that he is actually gone, I thought my self obliged, being at the Head of his Army, having received His Majesties Order to make no opposition against any body, to let your Highness know, (with the Advice of the Officers here) so soon as it was possible, to hinder the misfortune of effusion of Blood; I have ordered already to that purpose all the Troops that are under my Command, which shall be the last Order they shall receive from, &c.

---

By

*By the Prince of Orange, &c*

# DECLARATION.

**W**Hereas We are Informed, That divers Regiments, Troops and Companies, have been Encouraged to Disperse themselves in an Unusual and Unwarrantable Manner, whereby the Publick Peace is very much Disturbed: We have thought fit, hereby to Require all Colonels and Commanders in Chief of such Regiments, Troops and Companies, by Beat of Drum, or otherwise, to call together the several Officers and Soldiers, belonging to their Respective Regiments, Troops and Companies, in such Places as they shall find most Convenient for their Rendezvous, and there to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And We do likewise Direct and Require all such Officers and Soldiers, forthwith to Repair to such Place as shall be Appointed for that Purpose by the respective Colonels or Commanders in Chief, Whereof speedy Notice is to be given unto Us, for Our further Orders.

*Given at Our Court at Henly, the Thirteenth Day of December, 1688.*

*W. H. Prince of Orange.*

*Guild-Hall,*

Guild-Hall,  
London.

December the 11th, 1688.

By the Commissioners of Lieutenancy  
for the said City.

Ordered,

**T**hat Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Sir William Ruffel, Knt. Sir Basil Firebrace, Knt. and Charles Dunscomb, Esq; be a Committee from the said Lieutenancy to Attend His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and present to His Highness the Address agreed by the Lieutenancy for that purpose: And that they begin their Journey to Morrow Morning.

By the Commissioners Command,  
Geol. Evans, Cl. Lieut. London.

To His Highness the Prince of Orange.

The Humble Address of the Lieutenancy of the City  
of London.

May it please Your Highness,

**W**E can never sufficiently express the deep Sence we have conceived, and shall ever retain in our Hearts, That Your Highness has exposed Your Person to so many Dangers both by Sea and Land for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; without which unparallel'd Undertaking we must probably have suffered all the Miseries that Popery and Slavery could have brought upon us.

We

We have been greatly concerned, that before this time we have not had any seasonable Opportunity to give Your Highness and the World a real Testimony, that it has been our firm Resolution to venture all that is Dear to Us to attain those Glorious Ends which Your Highness has proposed for restoring and settling these Distracted Nations.

We therefore now unanimously present to Your Highness our just and due Acknowledgments for the Happy Relief You have brought to us, and that we may not be wanting in this present Conjunction, we have put our selves into such a Posture, that (by the Blessing of God) we may be capable to prevent all ill Designs, and to preserve this City in Peace and Safety till your Highness's Happy Arrival.

We therefore humbly desire that your Highness will please to repair to this City with what convenient speed you can, for the perfecting the Great Work which Your Highness has so happily begun, to the general Joy and Satisfaction of us all.

*December the 17th, 1688.*

**T**HE said Committee this day made Report to the Lieutenantcy, that they had presented the said Address to the Prince of *Orange*, and that His Highness received them very kindly.

*December the 17th, 1688.*

**By the Lieutenantcy.**

*Ordered,*

**That the said Order and Address be forthwith Printed.**

*Geo. Evans.*

*To*



To His Highness the Prince of ORANGE:  
 The Humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor,  
 Aldermen and Commons of the City of London,  
 in Common Council assembled.

May it please Your Highness,

**W**E taking into Consideration your Highness's fervent Zeal for the *Protestant Religion*, manifested to the World, in your many and hazardous Enterprises, which it hath pleased Almighty God to bless you with miraculous Success. We render our deepest Thanks to the Divine Majesty for the same: And beg leave to present our most humble Thanks to your Highness, particularly for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your Glorious Design, to rescue *England, Scotland and Ireland*, from Slavery and Popery, and in a Free Parliament to establish the Religion, the Laws, and the Liberties of these Kingdoms upon a sure and lasting Foundation.

We have hitherto look'd for some Remedy for these Oppressions and imminent Dangers We, together with our Protestant Fellow-Subjects, laboured under, from His Majesty's Concessions and Concurrences with Your Highness's Just and Pious purposes, expressed in Your Gracious Declarations.

But herein finding Our Selves finally disappointed by His Majesty's withdrawing Himself, We presume to make Your Highness Our Refuge: And do in the Name of this Capital CITY, implore Your Highness's Protection; and most humbly beseech Your Highness to vouchsafe to repair to this CITY, where Your Highness will be received with Universal Joy and Satisfaction.

*The Speech of Sir GEORGE TREBY, Kt.  
Recorder of the Honourable City of  
London, to his Highness the Prince  
of Orange, Dec. 20. 1688.*

*May it please your Highness,*

**T**HE Lord Mayor being disabled by Sickness, your Highness is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, deputed to Congratulate your Highness upon this great and glorious Occasion.

In which, labouring for Words, we cannot but *come short* in Expression.

Reviewing our late Danger, we remember our Church and State, over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the Point of Destruction, by the Conduct of Men (that were our *true* Invaders) that brake the Sacred Fences of our *Laws*, and (which was worst) the very Constitution of our *Legislature*.

So that there was no Remedy left but the *Left*.

The only Person, under Heaven, that could apply this Remedy, was *Your Highness*.

You are of a *Nation*, whose Alliance, *in all Times*, has been agreeable and prosperous to us.

You are of a *Family* most illustrious, Benefactors to Mankind. To have the Title of *Sovereign Prince, Stadtholder*, and to have worn the *Imperial Crown*, are among their *lesser* Dignities: They have long enjoyed a Dignity singular and transcendent, *viz.* To be *Champions* of Almighty God, sent forth in several Ages, to vindicate his Cause against the greatest Oppressions.

To this *Divine* Commission, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our brave English Souldiers, rendred themselves and their Arms upon your appearing.

GREAT SIR,

When we look back to the last Month, and contemplate the *Swiftnefs* and *Fullnefs* of our present Deliverance, astonish'd, we think it miraculous.

Your Highness, led by the Hand of Heaven, and called by the *Voice* of the People, has preserved our dearest Interests.

The *Protestant Religion*, which is *Primitive Christianity*, restor'd.

Our *Laws*, which are our *ancient Title* to our Lives, Liberties, and Estates, and without which this World were a *Wilderness*.

But, what Retribution can *We* make to your Highness?

Our Thoughts are full-charged with Gratitude.

Your Highness has a lasting Monument in the *Hearts*, in the *Prayers*, in the *Praises* of all Good Men amongst us. And late *Posterity* will celebrate your ever-glorious *Name*, till Time shall be no more.

Chapman Mayor.

*Eur' special' tent' die Jovis xx. die Decemb' 1688.*  
*Annoq; RR. Jacobi Secundi Angl' &c. quarto.*

THIS Court doth desire Mr. Recorder to print his Speech this day made to the Prince of *Orange* at the time of this Court's attending his Highness, with the Deputies of the several Wards, and other Members of the Common-Council.

Wagstaffe.

F I N I S.